Chemehuevi

Multivaluation @ Frankfurt

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1 Language Information

- Source: Press (1979)

- Glottlog: http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/chem1251

- ISO-identifier: ute

- Speakers:

- Location: Los Angeles, USA

- Geneology: Uto-Aztecan > Northern Uto-Aztecan > Numic > Southern Numic > Ute-Southern Paiute > Chemehuevi

2 Nominal Morphology

The plural of the noun can be marked by plural markers, suffixes or reduplication. Some animate nouns differentiate between dual and several. The suffix adds the meaning of 'two or more', and the reduplication adds the meaning of 'three or more'. The plural markers usually do not differentiate dual from several.

3 Verbal Morphology

The verb agrees with its subject in number. There is a suffix *-ka* for subjects that have the feature [+several].

4 Conjunction

Two clauses can be coordinated by juxtaposing them or subordinating one of them. Two NPs can be conjoined by adding the suffix *-gajaa* 'too' or the postposition *-wai* 'with'.

(1) Ann Johni nɨni-a-gaja punikai-vɨ
Ann John(ob) I-ob-too see-past
'Ann saw John and me.' [Press, 1979, p. 104]

(2) Ann Margaret uŋa-gaja Johni punikai-vɨ-(-?ɨm)
Ann Margaret she-too John(ob) see-past
'Ann and Margaret saw John.' [Press, 1979, p. 104]

(3) puŋkuc aŋ pusi-wa nukwi-jɨ-?ɨm
dog that cat-with run-pres-pl
'The dog and the cat are running.'[Press, 1979, p. 105]

(4) Ann Johni nɨni-wa?a-k punikai-vɨ
Ann John(ob) I-with-ob see-past
'Ann saw John and me.' [Press, 1979, p. 105]

(5) wahajugaisu-?um Ann Johni-wa nukwi-vɨɨ-m
both-they Ann John-with run-past-pl
'Both Ann and John were running.' [Press, 1979, p. 106]

5 Disjunction

Chemehuevi lacks a syntactic representation of 'or'. The examples illustrate available ways to express disjunction.

(6) tami-want tɨgu?uni-va
we[inclus]-some of cook-fut
'Either you or I will cook./One of us will cook.' [Press, 1979, p. 107]

(7) Oder, suuv Ann, pipicɨ-va
Oder, maybe Ann, arrive-fut
'Oder or Ann will arrive./Oder, maybe Ann, will come.' [Press, 1979, p. 106]

6 Postpositions

Chemehuevi has two types of postpositions. The first one can be used as verbs, the second cannot. (The last five postpositions are of the second type.)

1. *-vaa* 'at, on'

2. *-vaa-ntua* 'onto, at'

3. *-upa?a/-upa?a-tua* 'in, into'

4. *-va?a-na* 'on top of'

5. *-ruka* 'under'

6. *-vin?apa(-cua)* 'behind'

7. *-tua* 'towards'

8. *-vajɨwi* 'beside'

9. *-wa* 'with'

10. *-waŋku* 'from'

11. *-mantɨa/-wantia* 'part of'

12. *-vacɨ* 'about'

References

Press, Margaret L. (1979). *Chemehuevi. A Gramamr and Lexicon.* Los Angeles: University of California Press.